In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 6, directly under the subtitle "Cross-Reference to Related Applications" as follows:

The present Application is a Continuation of copending U.S. Ser. No. 09/488,442 filed January 20, 2000 which is a Continuation of copending U.S. Ser. No. 08/948,547, filed October 10, 1997, and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 6,124,118, which is a Continuation of U.S. Serial No. 08/820,754, filed Mar. 19, 1997 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 5,976,835, which is a Division of U.S. Ser. No. 08/212,185 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,605,442), filed Mar. 11, 1994 which is a Continuation-In-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 08/126,588 and U.S. Ser. No. 08/126,595, both filed Sep. 24, 1993, both now abandoned, which are both Continuations-In-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 07/980,498, filed Nov. 23, 1992, now abandoned, which is a Continuation-In-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 07/854,296, filed Mar. 19, 1992, now abandoned, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties. Applicants claim the benefits of these Applications under 35 U.S.C. §120.

Please amend the paragraph at Page 5, lines 22-29 as follows:

The recognition factor is now known to comprise several proteinaceous substituents, in the instance of IFNα and IFNγ. Particularly, three proteins derived from the factor ISGF-3 have been successfully sequenced and their sequences are set forth in FIGURE 1 (SEQ ID NOS:1, 2), FIGURE 2 (SEQ ID NOS:3, 4) and FIGURE 3 (SEQ. ID NOS.5, 6) herein. Additionally, a murine gene encoding the 91 kD protein (*i.e.*, the murine homologue of the human protein having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4) has been identified and sequenced. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) are shown in FIGURE 13A-13D ~~13C~~.

Please amend the paragraph at page 23, lines 4-6 as follows:

FIGURE 13 depicts (A) the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) of and (B- D ~~C~~) the DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) encoding the murine 91 kD intracellular receptor recognition factor.

Please amend the paragraph at page 26, lines 4-18 as follows:

FIGURE 23A-B shows a comparison ~~23. Comparison~~ of Stat91 SH2 structure with known SH2 structures. The Stat91 sequence is disclosed herein (SEQ ID NO:4). The structures used for the other SH2s are Src (Waksman et al., 1992, Nature 358:646-653) (SEQ ID NO:22), AbI (Overduin et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:11673-77 and 1992, Cell 70:697-704) (SEQ ID NO:23, Lck (Eck et al., 1993, Nature 362:87-91) (SEQ ID NO:24), and p85αN (Booker et al., 1992, Nature 358:684-687) (SEQ ID NO:25). The alignment of the determined structures is by direct coordinate superimposition of the backbone structures. The names of secondary structural features and significant residues is based on the scheme of Eck et al., 1993. The boundaries and extents of the structure features are indicated by [---]. The starting numbers for the parent sequences are shown in parentheses. Experimentally determined structurally conserved regions are from Src, p85α, and AbI (Cowburn, unpublished). The root mean square deviation of three-dimensionally aligned structures differs by less than 1 Angstrom for the backbone non-hydrogen atoms in the sections marked by the XXX.

Please amend the bridging paragraph between pages 37 and 38, beginning on line 23 of page 37 as follows:

As stated above, the present invention also relates to a recombinant DNA molecule or cloned gene, or a degenerate variant thereof, which encodes a receptor recognition factor, or a fragment thereof, that possesses a molecular weight of about 113 kD and an amino acid sequence set forth in FIGURE 1 (SEQ ID NO:2); preferably a nucleic acid molecule, in particular a recombinant DNA molecule or cloned gene, encoding the 113 kD receptor recognition factor has a nucleotide sequence or is complementary to a DNA sequence shown in FIGURE 1 (SEQ ID NO:1). In another embodiment, the receptor recognition factor has a molecular weight of about 91 kD and the amino acid sequence set forth in FIGURE 2 (SEQ ID NO:4) or FIGURE 13 (SEQ ID NO:8); preferably a nucleic acid molecule, in particular a recombinant DNA molecule or cloned gene, encoding the 91 kD receptor recognition factor has a nucleotide sequence or

is complementary to a DNA sequence shown in FIGURE 2 (SEQ ID NO:3) or FIGURE 13 (SEQ ID NO:7 ~~SEQ ID NO:8~~). In yet a further embodiment, the receptor recognition factor has a molecular weight of about 84 kD and the amino acid sequence set forth in FIGURE 3 (SEQ ID NO:6); preferably a nucleic acid molecule, in particular a recombinant DNA molecule or cloned gene, encoding the 84 kD receptor recognition factor has a nucleotide sequence or is complementary to a DNA sequence shown in FIGURE 3 (SEQ ID NO:5). In yet another embodiment, the receptor recognition factor has an amino acid sequence set forth in FIGURE 14 (SEQ ID NO:10); preferably a nucleic acid molecule, in particular a recombinant DNA molecule or cloned gene, encoding such receptor recognition factor has a nucleotide sequence or is complementary to a DNA sequence shown in FIGURE 14 (SEQ ID NO:9). In still another embodiment, the receptor recognition factor has an amino acid sequence set forth in FIGURE 15 (SEQ ID NO:12); preferably a nucleic acid molecule, in particular a recombinant DNA molecule or cloned gene, encoding such receptor recognition factor has a nucleotide sequence or is complementary to a DNA sequence shown in FIGURE 15 (SEQ ID NO:11).

Please amend the bridging paragraph between pages 69 and 70, beginning on line 30 of page 69 as follows:

A fragment of the gene encoding the human 91 kD protein was used to screen a murine thymus and spleen cDNA library for homologous proteins. The screening assay yielded a highly homologous gene encoding a murine polypeptide that is greater than 95% homologous to the human 91 kD protein. The nucleic acid and deduced amino acid sequence of the murine 91 kD protein are shown in Figure 13A-13D ~~13C~~, and SEQ ID NO:7 (nucleotide sequence) and SEQ ID NO:8 (amino acid sequence).